

IEEE New Orleans Section

17 JUL 2008

Intelligent Sensors for Integrated Systems Health Management (ISHM)

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Outline

- ▣ The Context
- ▣ Integrated Systems Health Management
- ▣ Smart & Intelligent Sensors
- ▣ Why should we care?
- ▣ Conclusions

NASA Centers



Stennis Space Center, Mississippi

Rocket engine testing at NASA-Stennis is distributed over a 13,500 acre (5,500 ha.) site +120,000 acre (48,500 ha.) noise abatement easement

A-1

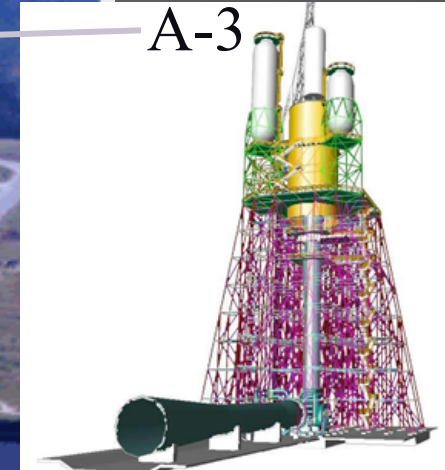


B-1/B-2

A-2



A-3



E-2



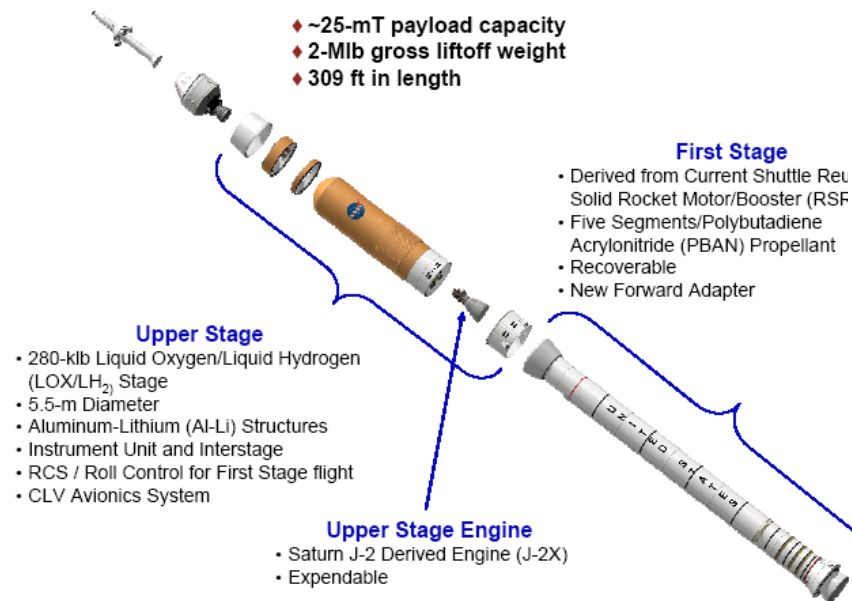
E-1

E-3



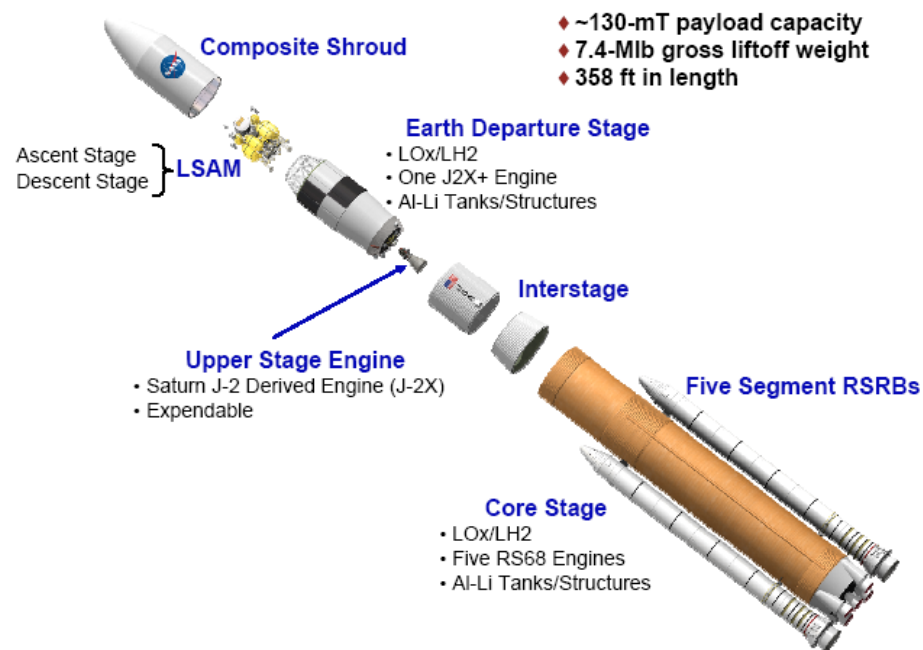
Constellation: The Next Generation

Ares I Crew Launch Vehicle



Ares I: Crew Launch Vehicle

Ares V Cargo Launch Vehicle



Ares V: Cargo Launch Vehicle

Constellation: Return to the Moon

[Constellation.VOB](#)

Requirements Driving ISHM

- ▣ Improve quality
 - By making better and more reliable measurements
- ▣ Minimize costs
 - Of reconfiguration between test articles
 - Of repair and calibration
- ▣ Avoid downtime
 - By predicting impending failures
 - By timely intervention
- ▣ Increase safety (protect people and assets)

Technologies and Tools for ISHM

- ▣ ISHM Architecture
- ▣ Health assessment database
- ▣ Anomaly detection methods
- ▣ Predictive modeling
- ▣ Root cause analysis
- ▣ Intelligent elements
- ▣ Integrated awareness

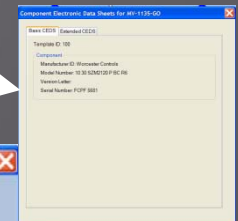
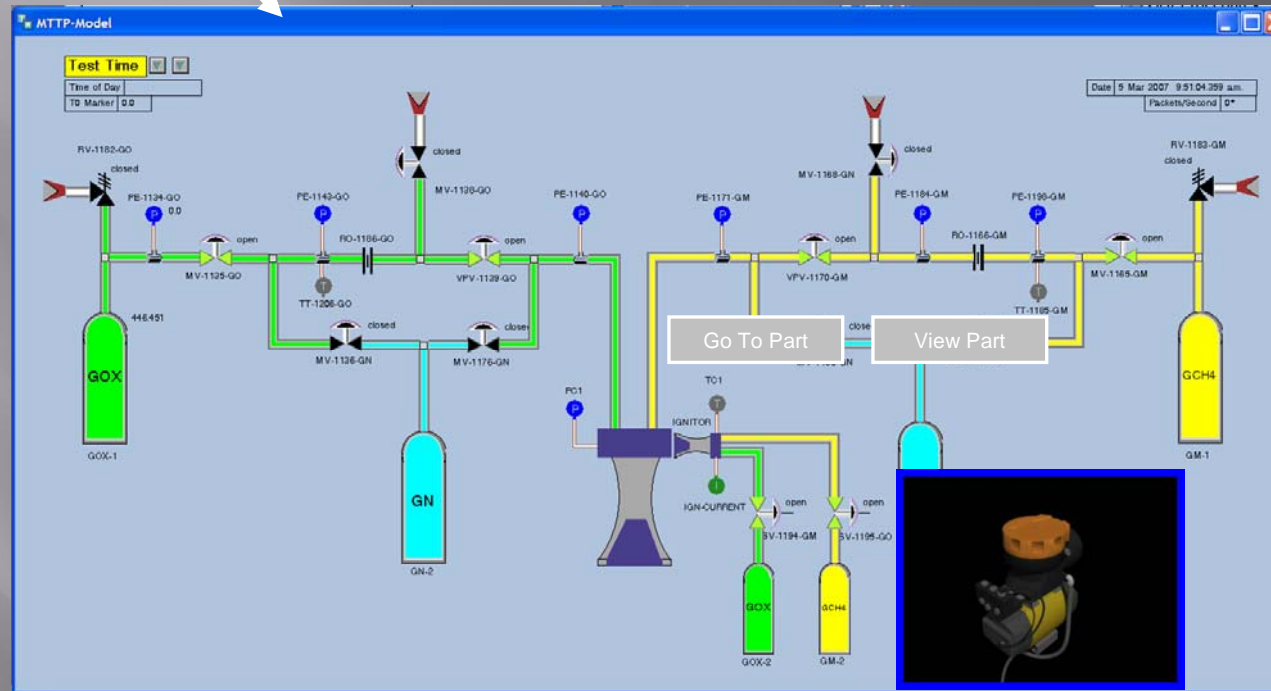
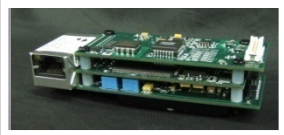
Component Technology View of an ISHM Application

ISHM Models (Embedded Data, Information, and Knowledge):
MTTP Implementation

Health Assessment Database:
Health Electronic Data Sheets
Repository of anomalies

Anomaly Detection:
Sensor V&V,
System pressure
leaks, etc.

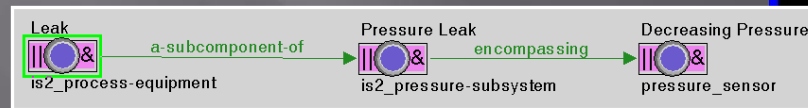
Smart & Intelligent Sensors
Virtual Intelligent
Sensors



Integrated Awareness:
3-D Health Visualization

Embedding of Predictive Models

Root Cause Analysis



The Piping & Instrumentation Diagram (P&ID) for a system...



ISHM Enabling Technologies: Health Assessment Database

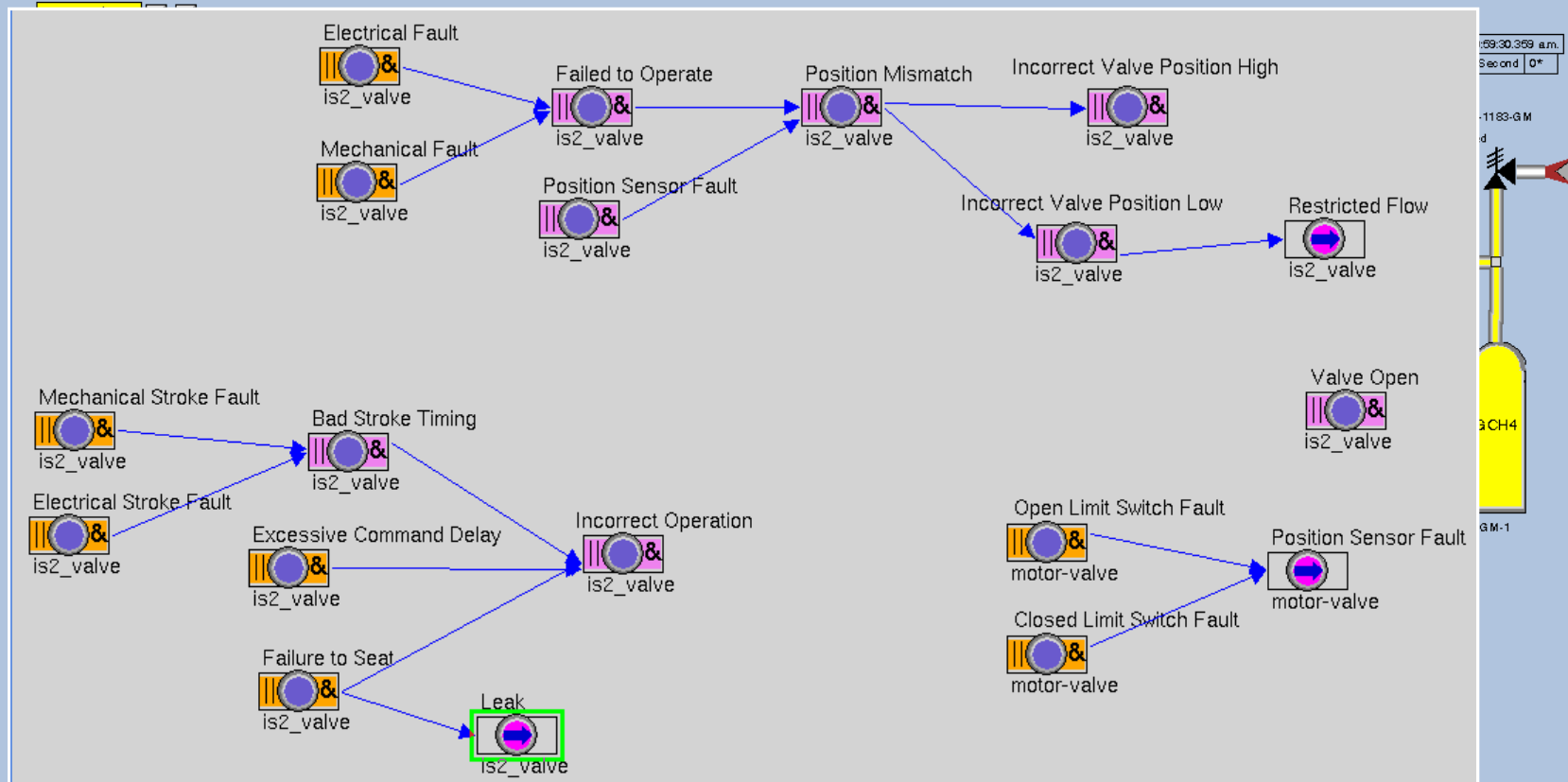
- ▣ Historical data records
 - Nominal
 - Anomalous
- ▣ Algorithm repository
 - Complex for implementation at upper ISHM architecture levels
 - Simplified for embedding in Intelligent Sensor
- ▣ Electronic Data Sheets (EDS)
 - Transducer Electronic Data Sheets (IEEE 1451.4 TEDS)
 - Health Electronic Data Sheet (HEDS)
 - Component EDS (CEDS)
 - Others

ISHM Enabling Technologies: Anomaly Detection

- ▣ Available w/in NASA (e.g., Glenn Research Center suite developed in the 80's as part of Atlas-Centaur pneumatic and hydraulic system post-flight analysis)
 - Noise Events (Broad spectrum, Impulse)
 - Flat-line Events
 - Level Shift Events
 - Drift Events
- ▣ Standard DSP and Statistics
 - Spectral analysis, Correlation
 - σ , σ^2
- ▣ Literature

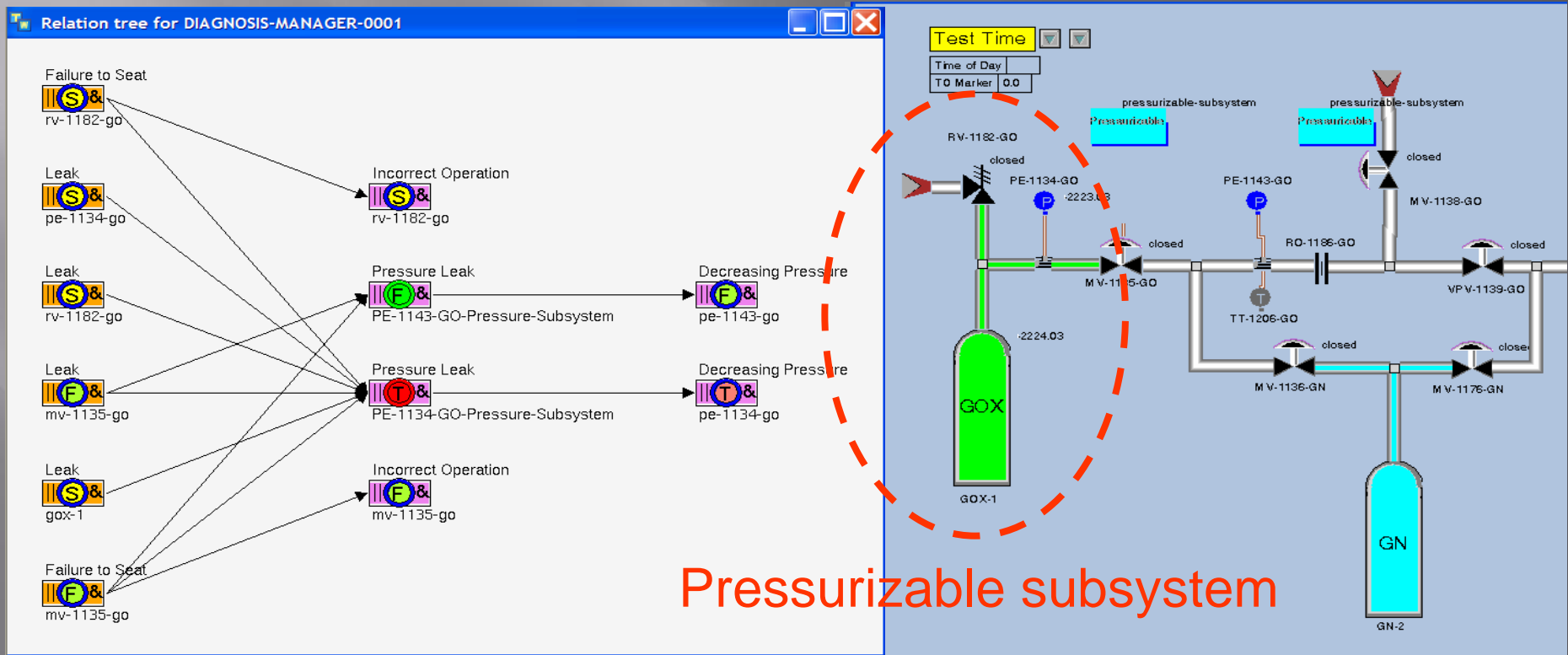
ISHM Enabling Technologies: Root Cause Analysis

Within the ISHM model is a root cause analysis layer...



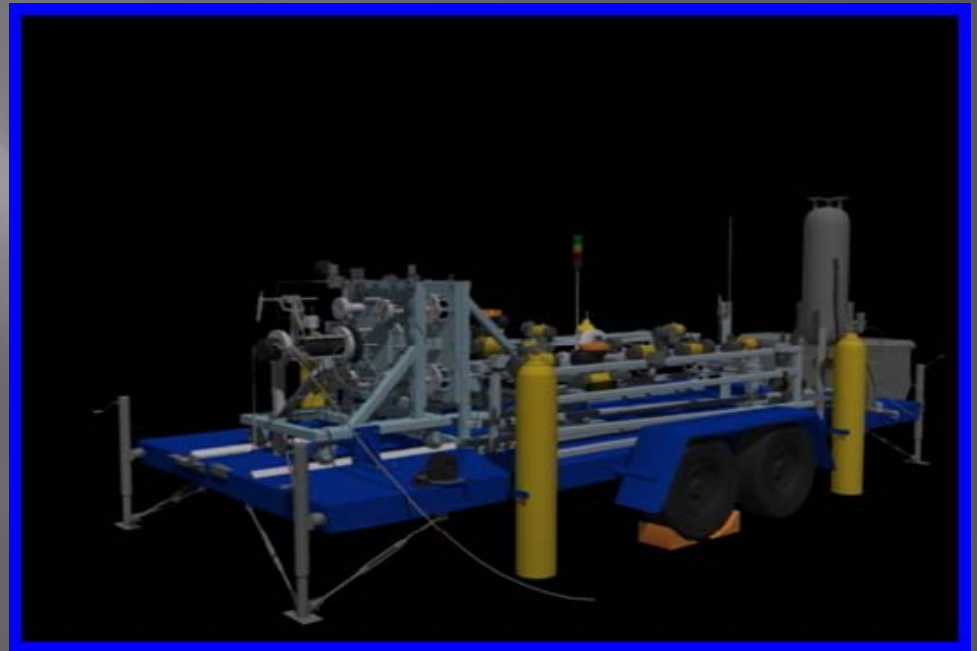
Example Leak RCA

A decreasing pressure measurement associated with a pressurizable subsystem is used to reason about the possible cause/effects.

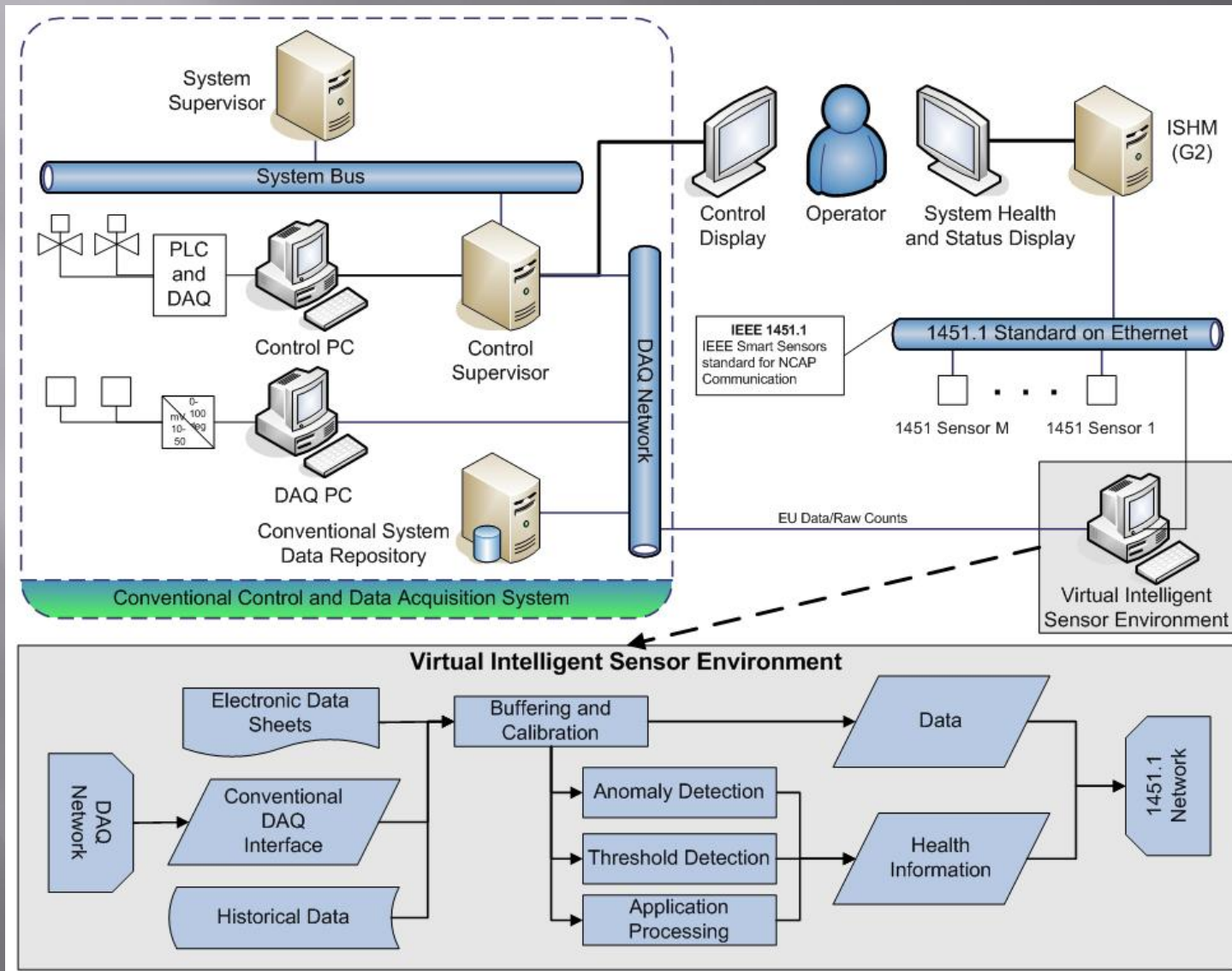


ISHM Enabling Technologies: Integrated Awareness

- ▣ User interface
 - Minimize information overload
 - Provide navigation through 3d structure
 - Spatial relationships between components
 - Maintenance guide



Sensors Supporting ISHM



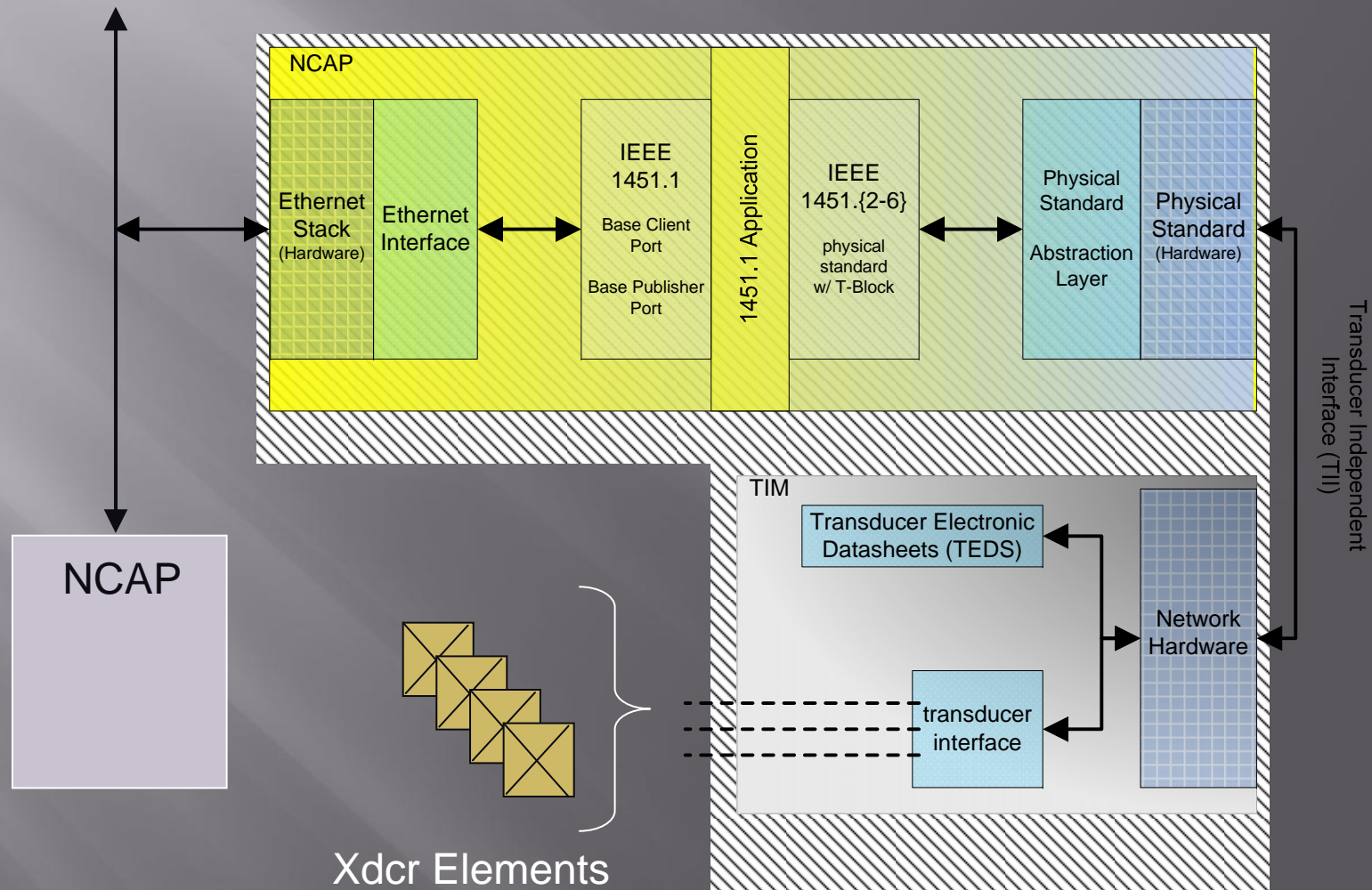
Smart Sensors

- ▣ A Smart Sensor adheres to one of the IEEE 1451.x Standards; for distributed systems, important to have a network capable application processor (NCAP)
 - IEEE 1451.0 Defines a set of common commands, operations and Transducer Electronic Data Sheets (TEDS) for the family of IEEE 1451 standards
 - IEEE 1451.1 Defines a common object model describing the behavior of a Network Capable Applications Processor (NCAP)

More IEEE 1451.X Smart Sensor Standards

- IEEE 1451.2 Defines a transducer to NCAP transducer independent interface (TII) and TEDS for a point-to-point configuration of transducer interface modules (TIMs)
- IEEE 1451.3 Defines a transducer to NCAP interface and TEDS for multi-drop transducers
- IEEE 1451.4 Defines a mixed-mode interface for analog transducers with analog and digital operating modes; simplest 1451 model
- IEEE 1451.5 Defines a TII interface and TEDS for wireless transducers
- IEEE P1451.6 Defines a TII interface and TEDS using the controller area network (CAN)
- IEEE P1451.7 Defines an RFID interface

IEEE 1451 – Smart Sensor Block Diagram



TEDS

- ▣ The transducer electronic data sheet provides the means to tag a sensor with a description.
 - Manufacturer
 - Serial number
 - Calibration status
 - Coefficients
 - Physical location
- ▣ Offers practical means for reducing costs/errors associated with measurement system configuration

Definition of an Intelligent Sensor

An *Intelligent Sensor* consists of an *IEEE 1451 Smart Sensor* augmented to support application-specific algorithms and associated electronic data sheets (xEDS) useful to ISHM.

Making a Smart Sensor Intelligent

- ▣ Capable of embedding algorithms; for example, for ISHM:
 - Noise detection (broadband, bandlimited, spike)
 - Instrumentation anomalies
 - ▣ Flat line
 - ▣ Drift
 - Sensor anomalies
 - ▣ Open/short
 - ▣ Debondment

Augmenting Core IEEE 1451 Functions

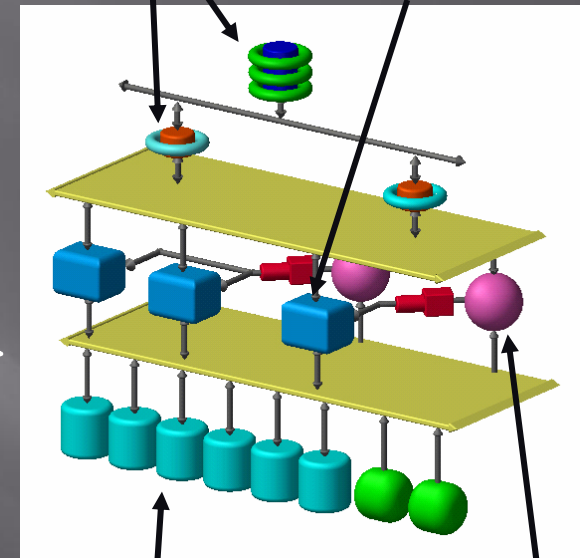
- ▣ NCAP
 - Publish normal data + health
- ▣ Extended TEDS
 - Health electronic data sheet (HEDS)
 - ▣ Set_HEDS
 - ▣ Get_HEDS
 - Component electronic data sheet (CEDS)
 - ▣ Set_CEDS
 - ▣ Get_CEDS

Intelligent Sensors

- ▣ Smart sensor
 - NCAP (Go Active, Announce)
 - Publish data
 - Set/Get TEDS
- ▣ Intelligent sensor
 - Set/Get HEDS
 - Publish health
- ▣ Detect classes of anomalies using:
 - Using statistical measures
 - ▣ Mean
 - ▣ Standard deviation
 - ▣ RMS
 - Polynomial fits
 - Derivatives (1st, 2nd)
 - Filtering – e.g., Butterworth HP
 - FFT – e.g., 64-point
 - Algorithms for
 - Flat
 - Impulsive (“spike”) noise
 - White noise
 - Other (ANN, etc.)

Intelligent (Sub)Systems

Intelligent Processes



Intelligent Actuators

Intelligent Sensors

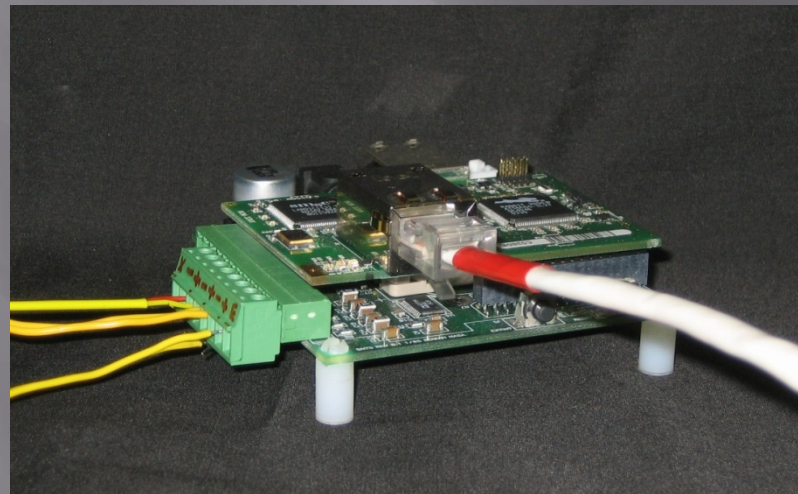
Example ISHM-Enabled Intelligent Sensors

IEEE 1451

- NCAPBlock_Go_Active
- NCAP_Block_Go_InActive
- Request_NCAPBlock_Announcement
- NCAPBlock_Announcement
- PublishNormalData

Hardware

- 3-Ch Thermocouple
- 24-bit ADC
- 8-bit μP
- 1 MB RAM/Flash
- SPI
- Ethernet (802.3af)



ISHM

- Mean, Std dev, Min/Max, RMS
- dv/dx , d^2v/dx^2
- Poly fit
- Bu HPF (13th)
- 64-pt FFT
- Anomalies: Flat, Spike, Noise

- PublishNormalData+Health
- Channel_Sample_Rate
- Get_HEDS •Set_HEDS •Get_TEDS •Set_TEDS

Other Smart Sensors—Some w/ Intelligent Sensor Capabilities



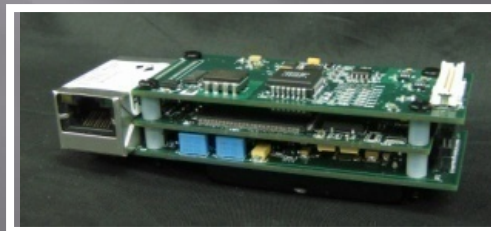
Mobitrum
www.mobitrum.com



Smart Sensor Systems
www.smartsensorsystems.com



NIST
www.mel.nist.com



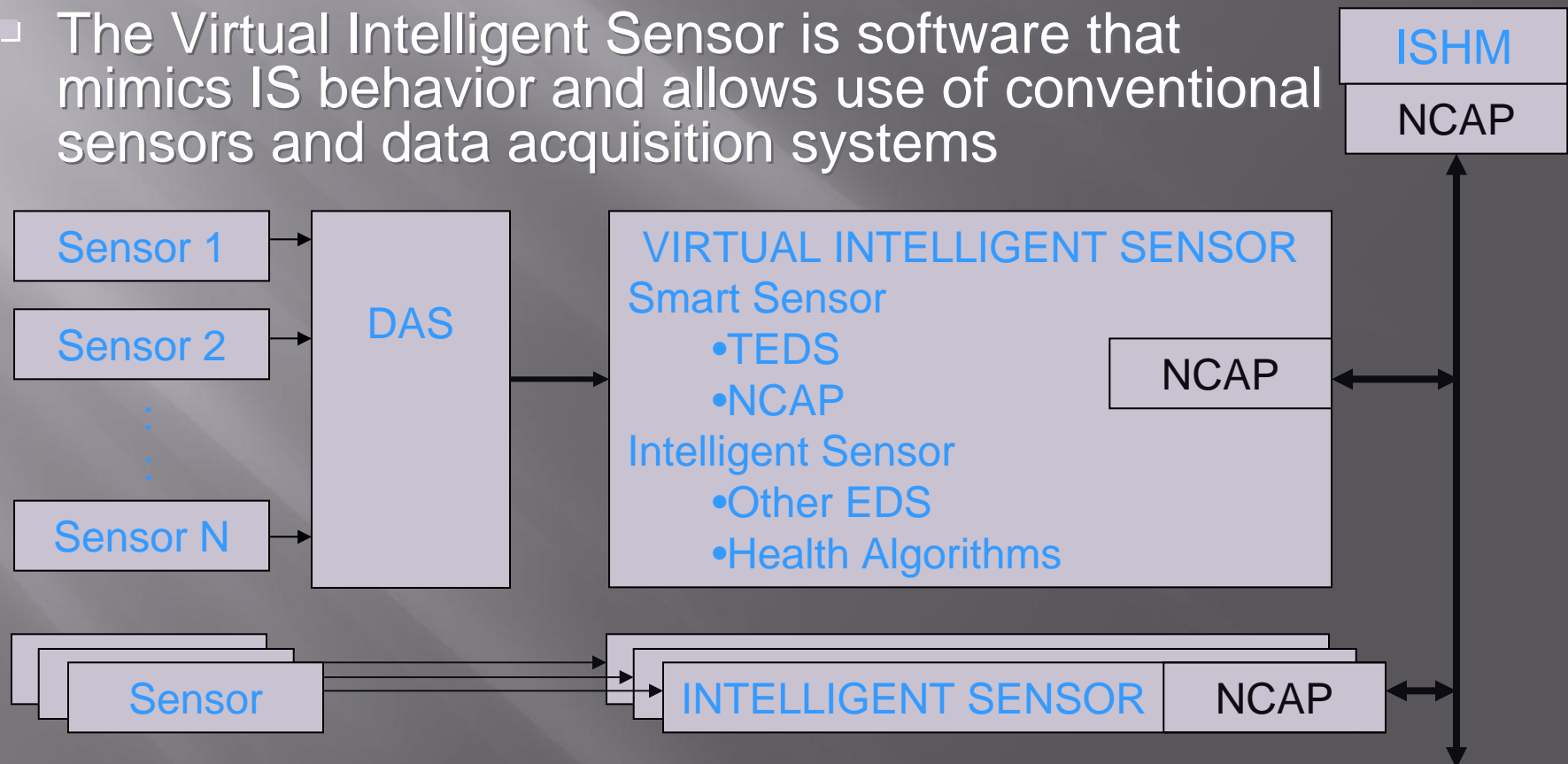
KSC - SNE



Esensors
www.eesensors.com

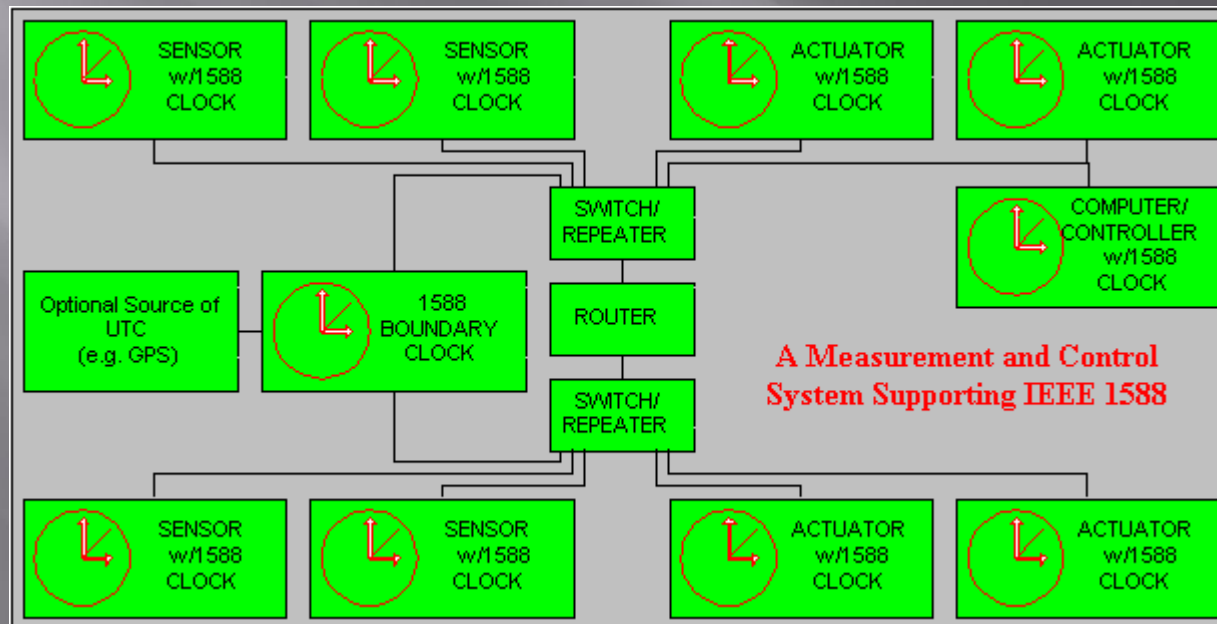
ISHM Enabling Technologies: Intelligent Sensors

- Unfortunately, Intelligent Sensors are not widely available; to realize IS benefits in a system populated with conventional sensors, create a Virtual IS
- The Virtual Intelligent Sensor is software that mimics IS behavior and allows use of conventional sensors and data acquisition systems



Other Issues: Timing in Sensor Networks

- ▣ Need to provide time synchronization across multiple IS nodes in order to time-align measurements
- ▣ IEEE-1588 in distributed networks
 - For spatially-localized networks (e.g., Test stand, Space vehicle, Labs)
 - μs to sub- μs accuracy
 - Local oscillators synchronized to Grand Master Clock by measuring network transport delays



Why Should We Care?

- ▣ Sensors are ubiquitous
- ▣ Pressure for increased efficiency, etc.
- ▣ Systems view
- ▣ MEMS + Nanotechnology + Solid-State
- ▣ Distributed reasoning
- ▣ Plug-and-Play

Conclusions

- ▣ IEEE 1451 Smart Sensors contribute to a number of ISHM goals including cost reduction achieved through
 - Improved configuration management (TEDS)
 - Plug-and-play re-configuration
- ▣ Intelligent Sensors are adaptation of Smart Sensors to include ISHM algorithms; this offers further benefits
 - Sensor validation
 - Confidence assessment of measurement
 - Distributed ISHM processing
- ▣ Space-qualified intelligent sensors are possible
 - Size, mass, power constraints
 - Bus structure/protocol

Lunar Habitat



Discussion

